

**EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS, JUNE, 1922.**

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June, 1922, was on the whole warmer than normal in all sections of the country, except in sections of the Southwest and Southeast, and rainfall was very unevenly distributed geographically. Temperatures were unseasonably low, however, in the central and southern Great Plains and southern Rocky Mountain districts during the first few days of the month, but thereafter they were generally about normal, or higher. Heavy rains occurred in the Southeastern States early in the month, while moderate to heavy amounts were received in the central Northern States during the middle portion, and at the same time excessive rains fell in the interior of the Northeast.

The principal winter-wheat belt experienced favorable growing weather early in the month, but thereafter it was too warm for best maturing of the crop in many interior States. Winter wheat matured rapidly and there was considerable complaint of premature ripening, especially in the western portion of the belt. It was much too dry for winter wheat in the western and northwestern sections of the country, especially in Washington and Oregon. The warm, dry weather in the interior valley States was very favorable for harvest, and the drying of grain in shock, and harvest was progressing rapidly at the close of the month well to the northern limit of the winter-wheat growing area.

Spring wheat made satisfactory progress under favorable weather conditions in most of the principal producing areas, especially in the north-central portion of the belt. Moisture was mostly sufficient in North Dakota and the crop was in excellent condition throughout the State, and while there was some lack of rain in parts of South Dakota the crop continued as a rule in satisfactory condition. Conditions were less satisfactory, however, in the more southeastern portion of the belt and the drought was damaging to spring wheat, where unirrigated, in many Rocky Mountain and far northwestern localities.

Oats headed short in interior valley States as a result of the warm, dry weather, and hot winds did some damage in the central-northern sections of the country. Con-

ditions were more favorable, however, for oats and other spring-sown grains in the Northeast.

Warm weather in the interior of the country was generally favorable for corn, and the crop made good growth in most sections. Corn did not suffer seriously for moisture during the month, although large areas in the interior valley States were in need of additional moisture the latter part, and late corn needed rain rather badly in Texas and on the uplands of Oklahoma.

The first part of the month was too cool for cotton in the northwestern portion of the belt, and rainfall was heavy in many localities, especially in the eastern cotton-growing area where field work was hindered, with many complaints of grassy fields. During the middle and latter portions of the month, temperatures were mostly above normal with generally light to moderate precipitation. Substantial improvement in the crop was widespread, and cultivation made satisfactory progress in the Central and Eastern States under the improved soil conditions. Excellent progress in cotton was reported from some sections the latter part of the month, the most favorable indications coming from Texas and Arkansas. Near the close of the month, the condition of cotton was reported as poor to fair in central and eastern Oklahoma, but very good in the northern and western portions. It was fair to excellent in southern and western Texas but mostly poor to fair elsewhere in that State. The warm, dry weather had proven beneficial in Georgia where the crop was blooming and fruiting well although its general condition was only poor to fair. Plants were blooming freely in east-central and southern South Carolina but the soil continued too wet for best results in eastern North Carolina. The warm weather and mostly light rainfall were favorable for holding boll weevil in check in many sections, but in general they were numerous in most localities.

Grasses and minor crops were favorably affected by the weather in the central and eastern portions of the country but pastures and ranges were in need of moisture in the more Western States and rain was badly needed in the far Southwest. The weather was generally favorable for fruit, except that severe local storms the latter part of the week ending June 13, caused much damage to orchards in central New York, and at the same time heavy winds blew off much orchard fruit in portions of New Jersey.